Recent findings may help explain the calcium paradox—the relationship between osteoporosis and atherosclerosis—that plays a large role in aging and is a particular concern in those with chronic kidney disease (CKD).

Patients with CKD have a higher incidence of vascular calcification and a greatly increased risk of cardiovascular death. The mechanisms involved in the accelerated vascular calcification observed in CKD have recently become more clear, leading to the hypothesis that perhaps a lack of natural inhibitors of calcification may trigger calcium deposition.

Aging can be seen as a process of calcification, the literal ossification of the body’s tissues—including the arteries, heart, kidney, and brain—while at the same time calcium is lost from bone, resulting in thinning and fracturing of the bones, or osteoporosis.

Osteoporosis results when the body removes more bone than it replaces. Calcification outside the bone tissue is due to the body’s regulators of calcium metabolism becoming less efficient as aging progresses.

A recent study looked at the progression of aortic calcification in chronic dialysis patients with disorders of mineral metabolism (Nephrol Dial Transplant 2011; 5:1747–8).

“Aortic calcification progressed in almost a third of the patients during dialysis,” said Marlies Noordzil of the department of clinical epidemiology at the University of Amsterdam. “Hypercalcemia and hyperparathyroidism were associated with an increased risk of progression.”

It’s well known that Vitamin D3 and vitamin K-complex, as well as magnesium, help normalize the efficiency of calcium metabolism ensuring proper calcification of bone tissue while preventing pathological calcification of the vascular and organ systems. These vitamins work synergistically to keep calcium where it belongs.

Much has been written about vitamin D recently and the “monitoring and maintenance of vitamin levels throughout the stages of CKD” said Eleanor Lederer, professor of medicine.

Hepatitis C Infection with HIV Raises Risk of Chronic Kidney Disease

Chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection raises the risk for chronic kidney disease (CKD) in people infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Clearing the HCV infection appears to reverse this effect, researchers have found.

“In this whole era of treatability of HIV [and] the aging patient, it becomes of much bigger concern what other target organ damage are we going to see,” Jürgen Rockstroh, MD, told ASN Kidney News at the 13th European AIDS Conference in Belgrade, Serbia, late last year. Rockstroh is professor of medicine and head of the HIV clinic in the department of medicine at the University of Bonn in Bonn, Germany.

“In several observations we’ve seen there has been an independent association between hepatitis C co-infection and risk for development of chronic kidney disease,” Rockstroh said.

In the United States, about 25 percent of individuals infected with HIV are also infected with HCV. The rate among injection drug users is much higher. About 80 percent of users with HIV are also infected with HCV, according to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Using the prospective, observational

Continued on page 3
Research Excellence, Clinical Leadership and a Commitment to Our Patients

The genetics behind kidney disease are intricate and multifaceted. Only a few medical institutions in the country have the commitment to understanding and treating inherited kidney diseases and the resources to house the prestigious George M. O’Brien Kidney Research Center and a Polycystic Kidney Disease (PKD) Research Center, all supported by the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK). We are one of those centers.

Our researchers have discovered over fifteen genes for human diseases affecting the kidney and blood pressure. These discoveries cover the gamut from rare disorders of blood pressure regulation through sodium and potassium handling such as Liddle’s syndrome, pseudohypoaldosteronism type II and Bartter’s and Gittelman’s syndromes to such common inherited kidney diseases as polycystic kidney disease (PKD). While our researchers are now seeking to translate these findings to treatments for PKD and other disorders, our nephrologists are using these discoveries to help our patients lead healthy and fulfilling lives.

Being at the forefront of clinical research and treatments means that our physicians and surgeons are furthering the current understanding of kidney disease. Most importantly, it means they are positioned to provide the best care possible to our patients.
Calcium Paradox

Continued from page 1

cine, Robley Rex VA Medical Center and University of Louisville School of Medicine in Louisville, KY. “A fall in 1.25 hydroxyvitamin D is the first measurable change in mineral metabolism noted during the course of CKD, long before the onset of hyperparathyroidism, hyperphosphatemia, or hypercalcemia. The nearly universal prevalence of bone mineral disorders in this population suggests strongly the need for vitamin D replacement.”

In December of 2010, the Institute of Medicine (IOM) raised the Recommended Daily Allowance (RDA) of vitamin D for young adults from 200 IU (International Units) to 600 IU while the RDA for people over 70 was raised to 800 IU. Vitamin D3 is a vital cofactor in both bone mineralization and calcium absorption, as well as the regulation of the immune system. When synthesized in the kidneys, the vitamin is released into the circulation and acts as a hormone, regulating (among other things) the concentration of calcium and phosphate in the bloodstream, promoting the healthy mineralization, growth, and remodeling of bone tissue. It does this by binding to vitamin D-binding protein (VDR). The binding of vitamin D3 to the VDR acts as a transcription factor that modulates gene expression of transport proteins such as TRPV6 and calcinbin, which are involved in calcium absorption in the intestine.

Vitamin D also acts to inhibit vascular calcification by blocking the release of fat-derived inflammatory cytokines that contribute to both inflammation and adhesion in the arteries and elsewhere. These cytokines play a role in atherosclerosis and osteoporosis. Several inflammatory cytokines are induced by oxidative stress, and are a factor in chronic inflammation.

Also taking center stage for its role in maintaining calcium regulation is vitamin K. Research shows that without adequate vitamin K to mediate this process, calcium saturates the arterial wall and other soft tissues. It appears that vitamin K deficiency helps to explain the “calcium paradox”—the apparent relationship between osteoporosis and atherosclerosis.

The discovery that blood vessel cells can transform into bone-forming cells confirmed this link. While low vitamin D is linked with arterial disease and osteoporosis, vitamin K’s role is to stimulate bone formation and modify specific GlA proteins that prevent calcification of bone.

How does vitamin K help prevent calcification outside of bone? It acts as a co-factor required to convert the amino acid glutamate into one of about 15 human proteins with GlA domains, including matrix GlA protein (MGP). MGP is a vitamin K–dependent protein secreted in cartilage, lung, heart, kidney, and arteries. While the precise mechanism of action is not completely understood, it is generally accepted that MGP is a strong inhibitor of soft tissue calcification.

In the April 2010 issue of the Clinical Journal of the American Society of Nephrology, Leon Schurgers noted that “Vitamin K–dependent MGP acts as a calcification inhibitor,” and that, “levels of the inactive, dephosphorylated, uncarboxylated MGP (dp-uc MGP) increased progressively in a CKD setting, and thus could be a marker for vascular calcification in CKD.”

Noting that “the majority of dialysis patients exhibit pronounced vitamin K deficiency,” the authors of a February 2011 Journal of the American Society of Nephrology article said that more study needs to be done to see whether vitamin K supplementation could improve outcomes in hemodialysis patients. The article, “Circulating nonphosphorylated carboxylated GlA protein predicts survival in ESRD,” was jointly authored under G.Schlieper of the Department of Nephrology and Clinical Immunology, Rheinische Westfälische Technische, in Aachen, Germany.

Hepatitis CKD Risk

Continued from page 1

EuroSIDA international cohort of more than 16,500 HIV-infected patients, investigators found that when compared to HIV-infected people who were negative for HCV antibodies, individuals who were positive for HCV antibodies had a 98 percent increased incidence of CKD.

HCV antibodies indicate exposure to the virus, but patients may not be infected, even if the virus is cleared from the body naturally or by treatment. Viremia, or circulating HCV RNA, indicates an active infection.

Patients eligible for the study had at least three step calcium regulation determinations after January 1, 2004. Their HCV antibody status was known. The baseline estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) was the first one recorded, and CKD was defined either as an eGFR less than or equal to 60 mL/min/1.73 m2 for individuals with baselines above this point, or a 25 percent decline in eGFR for individuals whose baseline was at or below 60 mL/min/1.73 m2.

Among 8001 patients, 1964 (24.5 percent) were positive for HCV antibodies. Of these, 972 (49.5 percent) were HCV RNA positive. At baseline, the median age was 41 years, the median CD4 T cell count was 439 cells/mm3 (range 294–627), and the median eGFR was 97.6 mL/min/1.73 m2 (range 83.8–113.0). Progression to CKD occurred in 410 patients (5.1 percent)—an incidence of 13.6 per 1000 person-years of follow up. For those who progressed to CKD these variables were accounted for: cumulative use of nephrotoxic drugs and antiretroviral drugs, CD4 counts and nadirs, age, gender, and diabetes.

Patients with HCV antibodies who had HCV viremia or had unknown HCV RNA status in their blood were at significantly higher risk for CKD. The higher the viral load, the higher the incidence of CKD (p< 0.04 for all viral loads greater than or equal to 60 mL/min/1.73 m2).

Individuals with antibodies but who had undetectable viral loads (<615 IU/mL) were at no greater risk for CKD compared to patients who were antibody positive and incidence of CKD was not associated with the HCV viral genotype.

Rockstroh said it is known why patients with HCV are at higher risk for the development of CKD.

“One point could be that patients who have chronic hepatitis C obviously will have different stages of liver disease, and in very end stage liver disease you can often have what we call hepatorenal syndrome, so there are perfusion issues with the kidney, and then you can get kidney failure,” he speculated. Another contributing factor could be altered drug metabolism by the liver, leading to levels of antiretroviral drugs that may cause renal tubular damage.

A remaining question is whether successful treatment and clearance of HCV can reverse kidney disease. The EuroSIDA database probably has too few successfully treated patients to answer the question since many come from Eastern Europe, where treatment is often not available. At this point, Rockstroh recommends careful selection of any renal toxic antiretroviral drugs. Beyond that, “we just have to monitor renal function and renal disease parameters more closely in [HIV] patients with hepatitis C in the future,” he said.
Kidney Disease Included in New HIV Treatment Guidelines

Recently released guidelines of the European AIDS Clinical Society for the first time give special emphasis to co-morbidities that may occur in patients infected with HIV. Kidney disease and related conditions figure prominently in the guidelines.

Suppression of HIV has become so effective that co-morbidities are now a real concern, said Jens Lundgren, MD, DMSc, professor in the department of international health, immunology, and microbiology at the University of Copenhagen, director of the Copenhagen HIV Program, and chairman of the section on co-morbidities of the guidelines committee.

“HIV physicians are great in treating the virus but may not have the skill set necessarily to deal with the prevention and treatment of the co-morbidities,” Lundgren said. “We have involved experts in the fields of the organ diseases, and therefore we believe that we are providing contemporary guidance on that.”

Screening for kidney disease

“It is absolutely clear now that we do need HIV clinics to start to screen the urine for protein in order for you to be able to calculate the urine protein-to-creatinine ratio because this has major impact not only on the progression of the kidney disease but also on extra-renal complications for people with impairment of renal function,” Lundgren said. “We can no longer just take blood from patients.”

A table in the guidelines helps manage patients according to the estimated glomerular filtration rate and the urinary protein-to-creatinine ratio. Various anti-retroviral drugs can be nephrotoxic, and the guidelines provide a table presenting management strategies in this evolving area.

Noninfectious co-morbidities in HIV

Tables or flow charts lead clinicians through cancer screening, prevention of CVD, diagnosis and management of dyslipidemia, hypertension, and diabetes, and management of kidney disease, bone disease, vitamin D deficiency, and drug-associated nephrotoxicity.

Lundgren said all patients should be scored for their risk of CVD with an HIV-specific risk equation, and one should consider modifying anti-retroviral therapy if the 10-year risk of a cardiovascular event is greater than 20 percent. Lipid-lowering therapy is now recommended only if the 10-year risk is greater than 20 percent in primary prevention. Substantial age and race-based updates to hypertension management have been formulated with the advice of experts in that field.

The panel decided that an appropriate cutoff for the diagnosis of impaired glucose tolerance is a fasting plasma glucose level of 5.7 to 6.9 mmol/L (110 to 125 mg/dL), as recommended by the World Health Organization and the International Diabetes Federation in 2005. It recommended metformin or possibly sulfonylureas for first-line treatment, depending on specific patient characteristics. HIV-specific factors can affect glycated hemoglobin values, so plasma glucose may be a better indicator of the need for treatment. As good practice would dictate, clinicians are urged to screen their diabetic patients for nephropathy, retinopathy, and polyneuropathy.

The guidelines are available at www.europeanaidsclinicalsociety.org in English and 13 additional languages so far.

The web version ultimately will offer additional information, tables, and links to resources on renal tests and drug dosage adjustments for renal impairment, management of metabolic disorders, lifestyle interventions, antidepressant drugs, and activities of daily living. Significant attention is given to adverse effects and drug-drug interactions.
States Wrestle with Health Reform Implementation

States this year will struggle to implement some of the provisions of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) while at the same time keeping an eye on efforts to repeal several of the provisions. Major reforms are set to roll out in 2014. The Supreme Court announced in November 2011 that it would consider a lawsuit brought by 26 state governments challenging the constitutionality of both the individual mandate and Medicaid expansion. Although a decision could come as early as this summer, the court may have to defer a ruling on the individual mandate until it has run for a year. Based on a federal statute, consumers are barred from challenging a tax law until it has gone into effect and taxes have been paid.

In the meantime, all but seven states are somewhere in the process of creating a health insurance exchange, with 13 states having established an exchange either by state legislation or executive order. Twenty-three states have received federal funding but continue to study their options. Eight have so far been unable to pass legislation. State governments with strong opposition to exchanges may wait for a Supreme Court judgment before taking legislative action. But they risk cutting it too close to the January 2013 deadline to determine whether they will run their own exchange or have the federal government take control.

The Institute of Medicine (IOM) recently released a consensus statement, requested by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, outlining criteria and methods to be used in the process of determining an “essential health benefit” (EHB) package as required by the ACA for state health exchanges. All plans offered through health insurance exchanges must include the EHB package at a minimum, which is based on 10 categories, including hospital services, prescription drugs, preventive services, and maternity care. The IOM emphasized that developing this package will require a delicate balance between providing needed health services and maintaining plan affordability to avoid an explosion in consumer use of subsidized and public health care programs.

Armed with a set of criteria and a preferred methodology for determining benefits from the IOM committee, the Department of Health and Human Services is expected to release EHB rules in 2012, although there is no set deadline. Coverage for dialysis treatments and immunosuppressives for transplant recipients is unclear. Policy analysts must be ready to comb through the rules to be sure these populations are accounted for.

Stay tuned.

States will be responsible for ensuring that plans maintain EHB, and may have to decide whether to impose coverage requirements on private plans that may no longer provide services previously required under state law.

To see where your state stands with a health exchange, visit: http://healthreform.kff.org/the-states.aspx

Another ACA provision on the states’ radar is the medical loss ratio (MLR) rule, which requires insurers to spend at least 80 percent of premium dollars on clinical services and quality improvement or provide rebates to consumers. Rebates for 2011 will roll out to consumers in 2012. Six states have been granted waivers by the Department of Health and Human Services owing to unstable and/or small state insurance markets. Four states have had their waiver requests denied, and seven states have waivers under consideration. The National Association of Insurance Commissioners recently passed, by a slim margin, a resolution expressing concerns with the ruling and urging Congress to increase protections for insurance brokers and agents, signaling that whether for or against, the MLR continues to be a top priority for state insurance commissioners.

On the Medicaid front, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) continues to roll out funding opportunities, authorized by provisions in the ACA, to help states manage health care costs and improve health care delivery. Eight states have been awarded grants to participate in the Medicaid Incentives for Chronic Diseases Program, a three-year pilot measuring the effects of direct incentives on consumer participation in preventive care and healthy behaviors. The newly established Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation recently announced the Health Care Innovation Challenge as a means to provide funding for groups to design, implement, and test innovative models of health care delivery and payment for the Medicare, Medicaid, and Children’s Health Insurance programs. Awards go up to $30 million and states are welcome to apply as separate entities or as part of a collaborative effort with other payers/providers.

Measuring Quality

Throughout 2012, the nephrology community will be focused on how Medicare’s new Quality Incentive Program (QIP) affects patient outcomes and practice patterns. Mandated by the Medicare Improvement for Patients and Providers Act of 2008, the QIP is the only mandatory “pay-for-performance” program in Medicare. The QIP was designed to establish performance standards for dialysis facilities and to adjust payments based on meeting (or not meeting) those standards. Speaking at Kidney Week, Jeffrey Berns, MD, FASN, described QIP as a “pay for nonperformance” program or P4NP, since facilities will receive a payment deduction of up to 2 percent if certain performance measures are not met.

Reductions in years 2012 and 2013 will be based on hemoglobin measures and ura reduction ratio (URR), with several clinical and process measures being added in 2014. Reductions are made based on a complicated scoring system. Data used for reductions in 2012 and 2013 will come from claims filed in 2010 and 2011 respectively, leaving little room for actual quality improvement based on QIP.

Two of the QIP measures are already met by the majority of dialysis facilities: 96 percent have URR ratio of at least 65 percent and 84 percent keep hemoglobin less than 12 mg/dL. The fact that many facilities meet these standards begs the question of whether these measures truly address a performance gap, Berns noted. The two measures also were not endorsed by the National Quality Forum, of which Berns holds a seat as the ASN representative. But they were included in the actual mandate for Congress, so by law they must be included.

Daniel Wiener, MD, assistant professor at Tufts University and member of the ASN’s Dialysis Advisory Group, noted that what is good for the majority of patients will still not benefit everyone and may even negatively affect a subpopulation of patients. As a case study, Weiner described how one of the 2014 QIP measures (use of AV fluids) may not be the best choice for everyone. For the elderly, physicians must choose carefully among arteriovenous (AV) fistula use versus catheter or AV, he said. Although targets are set at less than 100 percent to help physicians individualize therapies, Weiner said this may not be adequate to allow for adjustment.

The major components of a pay-for-performance program are operationalizing quality and designing incentives followed by communication, implementation, and evaluation, said Rajnish Mehrotra, MD, FASN, chair of the ASN Dialysis Advisory Group and associate professor at UCLA. Mehrotra applied the dimensions of quality outlined in the Institute of Medicine’s 2001 report, demonstrating that QIP is making an effort to provide higher quality care by addressing clinical effectiveness (HgB, URR), patient safety (infection reporting), and patient centeredness (patient experience survey), but has not successfully addressed timeliness, efficiency, or equity.

The incentive structure for the QIP is also off kilter. Mehrotra said, using a payment withhold instead of bonuses, and using payment periods far removed from actual performance periods.

Ultimately, many in the kidney community remain optimistic about the use of quality measures in nephrology care, but will continue to advocate in 2012 for appropriate and effective measures that are better aligned with provider care and reimbursement.

The List: ASN Kidney News “Top to Watch” in 2012

January 2012 | ASN Kidney News | 5
Gene Therapy: Treating the Transplanted Kidney and Beyond

The goals for gene therapy are becoming both more ambitious and yet more practical as the field matures. The field will show continued advances in 2012.

In one line of research in mice, gene therapy shows promise in delivering agents that cannot be given systemically—either because of side effects or poor pharmacokinetic properties—to reduce chronic transplant dysfunction.

In the early days, researchers envisioned replacing defective genes to completely curate hereditary diseases, efforts that have largely come up short. But meanwhile, less heroic strategies have been progressing, using genes to treat symptoms, or provide short-term therapy rather than a long-term cure. If there is a near-term role for gene therapy in renal disease, it may be of the latter form, according to Leo Deelman, PhD, assistant professor of medicine at the University of Groningen, the Netherlands. One strategy is to use gene therapy to provide local immune suppression for renal transplantation.

“Transplantation is the first choice for end-stage renal disease,” Deelman said at Kidney Week 2011, “but it is associated with a lot of problems,” including rejection and acute lack of function. Early on, there is ischemia-reperfusion damage, contributing to loss of function and acute rejection. In the long term, nephron loss, inflammation, and fibrosis may occur, leading to chronic failure. “There are also side effects of systemic immunosuppres- sant therapy. Toxicity is a big problem.”

“Gene transfer could help, if we selectively express immunosuppressant molecules in the kidney to prevent rejection,” Deelman said.

Delivery of the gene to the target organ has always been a major stumbling block for gene therapy, and so the transplanted kidney is, in some ways, an ideal gene therapy target, since it can be treated in isolation before plantation.

There are multiple potential gene vectors, ranging from whole cells to viruses to naked DNA plasmids. “We thought adenovirus would be the most suitable vector for us,” Deelman said, “because it binds to its receptor at low temperatures, meaning that even when you have the transplanted kidney on ice, you could load it with adenovirus, and still get good transfection.”

The problem he encountered is that the kidney is relatively poorly stocked with the cellular receptors that the virus binds to to enter the cell. The solution, he found, was to modify the virus so that it binds to another receptor that is plentiful on kidney cells, increasing its uptake.

In an initial study meant to explore the potential of the gene transfer system, Deelman worked with mice in which the donor and recipient were the same strain, to minimize acute rejection. A kidney from the donor was removed and placed on ice, and then perfused with solution containing the virus, which carried a reporter gene. After 20 minutes, the kidney was washed with saline to remove excess virus, and then implanted in the recipient. He found that there was a high transfection rate, with interstitial fibroblasts expressing the transfected gene most strongly. Initial expression of the reporter gene was high, but dropped off after two weeks to only 7 percent of the original level. The kidney showed only mild levels of chronic lymphocytes, indicating the virus was tolerated reasonably well.

Next, Deelman introduced immunomodulator genes into the virus, and used mice of different strains for donor and recipient. He first tried the gene for interleukin-13 (IL-13), “a potent anti-inflammatory molecule,” which reduces proinflammatory cytokines and inhibits macrophage function. As part of the experiment, he compared gene therapy on the kidney alone to injection of the adenovirus intramuscularly into the recipient. “The aim was to see whether this local therapy with IL-3 was as effective as systemic therapy,” he said.

Local therapy led to high expression of IL-13 in the kidney at day 8 after transfec- tion, and some reduction of renal damage markers consistent with an immunomodulatory effect. The results were “similar or better than for intramuscular treatment,” he said. “Local gene therapy is a feasible alternative to systemic therapy.”

The second gene he tried was for inducible T-cell apoptosis, or IDO. IDO is the rate-limiting enzyme in the catabolism of tryptophan, and high expression depletes tryptophan. The enzyme is abundantly expressed in the placenta during pregnancy, and protects the fetus against rejection. It is also expressed in tumor cells, as a mechanism to escape the immune response. It inhibits naïve T-cell proliferation and induc- es T cell apoptosis, while stimulat- ing regulatory T cells. IDO has been used to prevent acute rejection in di- verse organs, including skin, heart, and pancreatic islets, as well as to suppress airway inflammation.

“The aim was to determine whether gene therapy with IDO could have an ef- fect on acute rejection of the transplanted kidney.” To test this, both kidneys in the recipient were removed before transplantation, in order to assess the function of the transplanted kidney alone.

The gene was expressed at high levels, and led to a “dramatic reduction” in plasma creatinine versus control, “and a complete normalization of kidney function.” Biomarkers of inflammation and renal damage were all lower in the treated mice, and there was less macrophage in- filtration and less fibrosis. “This is really quite impressive,” Deelman said.

Deelman’s group is now examining IDO’s potential to reduce chronic transplant dysfunction. Their initial results indi- cate that at three months, treated mice have no proteinuria, lower blood pres- sure, and better body weight, compared to controls.

The long-term benefit was not due to continued expression of IDO, since, as before, gene expression was largely absent after two weeks. Instead, Deelman said, early treatment with IDO may protect cells from immune surveillance in the crit- ical early period, or may induce tolerance.

Whether local therapy will prove superior to systemic therapy in humans “remains to be shown,” Deelman said.
African Americans, ApoL1, and Kidney Disease

By John F. O’Toole and Leslie A. Bruggeman

Remarkable progress was made in the past year toward understanding the African American predisposition to focal segmental glomerulosclerosis (FSGS) and other nondiabetic kidney diseases. Now taking center stage is the need to understand the biology of ApoL1 and to identify additional genetic or environmental factors that may trigger pathogenicity. Such an understanding is crucial to confirm a causal role of APOL1 variants and examine potential strategies for early detection and transplantation.

It is well known that African Americans have a higher incidence of chronic kidney disease. In 2008, researchers discovered that a region on chromosome 22 was associated with increased risk for nondiabetic kidney diseases (FSGS, HIVAN, and hypertensive CKD) in individuals of African ancestry (1,2). The search for the causal genetic variant initially focused on MYH9, but these studies failed to identify a plausible mechanism for kidney disease pathogenesis. Last year, two groups expanded the search to other genes and identified variants in APOL1, which have a stronger statistical association with risk than MYH9 (3–8) and encode changes to the protein sequence.

APOL1 encodes an apoprotein that circulates in the blood bound to HDL particles, and confers resistance to sleeping sickness, an endemic disease in Africa caused by Trypanosome infection (9). Individuals of African ancestry have two common genetic variations in APOL1 that encode proteins that extend resistance to additional trypanosome species, suggesting a selective advantage is responsible for their frequent occurrence. A single copy of an APOL1 variant is sufficient for resistance to trypanosomiasis; however, two copies of an APOL1 variant substantially increase kidney disease risk. Similar to sickle cell disease, there is a survival and evolutionary advantage in being a heterozygote, but a disadvantage in being a homozygote.

The biology responsible for the association of APOL1 variants with nondiabetic kidney disease is not known. Kidney diseases associated with APOL1 variants are not simple Mendelian disorders, and many individuals with two risk variants do not develop kidney disease. A second hit appears to be required. A population-based study found these risk variants were absent in European Americans, but 13 percent of African Americans have two risk variants, as well as an increased risk of albuminuria and decreased GFR (10). Although ApoL1 is a circulating protein, ApoL1 localizes to podocytes, proximal tubules, and the vasculature of the kidney (11). It is not clear if ApoL1 is synthesized in these kidney cells or absorbed from the circulation, which has important implications in transplantation. One study reported increased graft loss if the donor kidney carried the APOL1 risk genotype (12), but recipient genotypes were not determined, and it is premature to exclude donors based on APOL1 genotype.

References
Treatment of Nephrotic Syndrome

Molecular Mechanisms of Rituximab in the Treatment of Nephrotic Syndrome

By Gentzon Hall and Michelle P. Winn

Watch for more news about the podocyte antigen SMPDL-3b as a potential therapeutic target in the management of nephrotic syndrome in the coming year. Podocyte injury and death are the sine qua non of nephrotic syndrome. Efforts to abate or reverse such injuries through modulation of immunologic and neurohormonal pathways have led to great advances in the management of nephrotic syndrome, but current therapies lack specificity. The good news is there’s a new study that sheds light on a possible therapeutic target.

In recent years, rituximab has been recognized by researchers as an alternative therapy in the treatment of nephrotic syndrome (1). Rituximab is a chimeric mouse-human anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody that exerts its targeted biological effects through binding to the B-cell surface ligand CD20 to induce antiproliferative and proapoptotic signaling (2). Though no clear mechanism of B-cell-mediated podocyte injury has been identified, the recent discovery of sphingomyelin phosphodiesterase acid-like 3b (SMPDL-3b) as an “off-target” podocyte antigen recognized by rituximab has provided exciting new insights into the molecular mechanisms of rituximab (3, 4).

Little is known about SMPDL-3b or its biological relevance in podocytes, but this 455-amino acid protein of the acid sphingomyelinase family is suspected to facilitate the regulation of lipid-induced ceramide signaling, actin cytoskeletal dynamics, and cell viability. In a study of 41 pediatric kidney transplant recipients at high risk for recurrence of focal segmental glomerulosclerosis (FSGS), Fornoni and colleagues examined the interplay between rituximab with SMPDL-3b (4). The results demonstrate SMPDL-3b as a highly expressed podocyte antigen that is functionally linked to the maintenance of the podocyte actin cytoskeleton, as well as podocyte viability.

With depletion of SMPDL-3b expression, there is disruption of the podocyte actin cytoskeleton leading to podocyte apoptosis and recurrence of FSGS. When added to cultured human podocytes, rituximab binds to SMPDL-3b and preserves its ability to maintain podocyte viability. Recurrence of FSGS was reduced when rituximab was given to these high risk transplant recipients.

We expect that further work will help unravel the complexity of the intracellular signaling pathways that influence podocyte function and viability.

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Nanotechnology

The next big thing in medicine may be small. Nanomaterials have moved beyond the laboratory, where they still play an expanding role, and into drug delivery and diagnostic systems. A symposium at Kidney Week 2011 explored these novel materials, including their potential use in a variety of conditions. However, like all advances, nanomedicine has a dark side. Most of these tiny molecules contain metals, and papers published in the past year have demonstrated potential nephrotoxicity in vitro. Other issues with improving tissue delivery and eventual elimination from the body remain as well.

Mobile Technology

Access 24/7 is not just for nephrologists but for information. The Internet remains huge, but the world often uses it from phones and other mobile devices. In addition to the usual range of information delivery services, one new player recently debuted. Doximity, a creation of Jeff Tangney who helped bring Epocrates to the world, wants to be LinkedIn for doctors. The free app lets one join colleagues based on specialty, geography, or common training backgrounds. Location-based services allow search for facilities and pharmacies using a variety of criteria, and a tailored news delivery service is included. The app also has two HIPAA-compliant services for texting between physicians and iBounds, a discussion board for cases and other issues.

Top 10 reasons to join ASN

1. Lead the fight against kidney disease
2. Receive the finest kidney journals, publications, and e-communications
3. Earn CME credits and MOC points to keep your credentials current
4. Reduce your registration fees for ASN educational programs
5. Submit abstracts for presentation at ASN Kidney Week
6. Advocate for patients and the providers who care for them
7. Apply for research grants and travel support
8. Strengthen the community through service on ASN committees
9. Use the ASN Career Center to find a new job or hire the right person
10. Gain FASN status to reflect your expertise, achievement, and commitment

Join or renew ASN membership online at www.asn-online.org/membership
Top 10 Reasons ACOs are Important to the Nephrology Community in 2012

The Medicare Accountable Care Organization (ACO) program is officially launching in 2012. Medicare estimates that between 50 and 270 ACOs will form in the first three years of the program, assuming responsibility for the care of 2 million Medicare beneficiaries. Here are 10 reasons why it is imperative that the nephrology community understand and influence the ACO program in 2012:

1. Significant portions of the Affordable Care Act—which authorized the ACO program—may be on the chopping block, especially if Democrats fail to maintain control of the White House in the 2012 elections. However, the ACO program was one of the few components of the Affordable Care Act to enjoy bipartisan support, and it will have the advantage of already being underway. Nothing is certain in Washington these days, but the ACO program stands a better chance at survival than a number of other Affordable Care Act provisions.

2. ACOs will begin to operate as of Sunday, April 1, 2012. The program is no longer on the theoretical level, but an imminent reality within the Medicare payment system.

3. ACOs are not the only new care delivery model being considered by policymakers. The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation is designed specifically to test alternative care and payment systems. The first ACOs will almost inevitably yield valuable lessons for other care delivery models to be tested in the future, potentially including disease- or specialty-specific care delivery models.

4. Patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD), end stage renal disease (ESRD), and kidney transplants are eligible to be attributed to ACOs based on their utilization of primary care services.

5. ACOs have the potential to improve the quality of care for patients with CKD. The ACO model could provide incentives to better coordinate care for advancing CKD patients with kidney professionals, preparing patients for dialysis or other renal replacement therapy options more efficiently than current care delivery systems.

6. An ACO’s ability to share in savings derived from providing more efficient care than providers under the traditional fee-for-service model is predicated on the ACO achieving 33 quality measures. Several of these quality measures are directly contraindicated for patients with late-stage kidney disease. For example, it may not be appropriate to give a mammogram to a dialysis patient with a limited life expectancy, especially given the risk of a false positive due to the high prevalence of benign breast calcifications in patients with late stage kidney disease. How primary care providers—and nephrologists—can reconcile this conflict remains to be seen, although it will be crucial for the nephrology community to play a leading role.

7. It remains unclear how or if the ACO quality metrics and other mandates, such as individual care plans, will interface with (or duplicate) existing requirements under the ESRD Quality Incentive Program (QIP) or Conditions for Coverage. (For more information about the QIP, please visit ASN’s public policy page.)

8. Nephrologists and nephrology practices are eligible to join ACOs. Under CMS’ step-wise attribution policy to ACOs (see November Kidney News Policy Update for details) nephrologists who join an ACO could have patients directly attributed to them. The potential for improving care for patients with CKD is great….though the potential for unintended consequences for patients on dialysis is not unforeseeable, given the 33 ACO quality metrics. The ASN ACO Task Force will examine the prospective pros and cons for the nephrology community in more detail its upcoming Q&A series.

9. The Sustainable Growth Rate Formula (SGR) is set to kick in a 30 percent reduction in physician payments in 2012. Given the approximately $300 billion cost of repealing the SGR, the medical community will likely have to broker a compromise. A demonstration period of numerous alternative payment models—including ACOs—leading to phase-out of the SGR is one potential compromise being discussed in Washington.

10. Today’s medical students and nephrology trainees face a very different, and fast-changing, landscape than the previous generation. In order to attract and retain the highest caliber students to nephrology, the specialty must articulate how it fits in with the changing payment and care delivery systems.

The ASN ACO Task Force is developing resources to help nephrologists understand the implications of ACOs for their patients and practices, including a forthcoming series of Q&As in Kidney News. More information on ACOs and nephrology is also available to view online via ASN Kidney Week On Demand, highlighting the two Kidney Week sessions focused on ACOs and other new care delivery models.
In Advanced Renal Cell Carcinoma...

Indication
VOTRIENT is indicated for the treatment of patients with advanced renal cell carcinoma (RCC).

Important Safety Information

WARNING: HEPATOTOXICITY
Severe and fatal hepatotoxicity has been observed in clinical studies. Monitor hepatic function and interrupt, reduce, or discontinue dosing as recommended. See “Warnings and Precautions,” Section 5.1, in complete Prescribing Information.

- Hepatic Effects: Patients with pre-existing hepatic impairment should use VOTRIENT with caution. Treatment with VOTRIENT is not recommended in patients with severe hepatic impairment. Increases in serum transaminase levels (ALT, AST) and bilirubin were observed. Severe and fatal hepatotoxicity has occurred. Transaminase elevations occur early in the course of treatment (92.5% of all transaminase elevations of any grade occurred in the first 18 weeks). Before the initiation of treatment and regularly during treatment, monitor hepatic function and interrupt, reduce, or discontinue dosing as recommended.

- QT Prolongation and Torsades de Pointes: Prolonged QT intervals and arrhythmias, including torsades de pointes, have been observed with VOTRIENT. Use with caution in patients at higher risk of developing QT interval prolongation, in patients taking antiarrhythmics or other medications that may prolong QT interval, and those with relevant pre-existing cardiac disease. Baseline and periodic monitoring of electrocardiograms and maintenance of electrolytes within the normal range should be performed.

- Hemorrhagic Events: Fatal hemorrhagic events have been reported (all Grades 16% and Grades 3 to 5 2%). VOTRIENT has not been studied in patients who have a history of hemoptysis, cerebral, or clinically significant gastrointestinal hemorrhage in the past 6 months and should not be used in those patients.

- Arterial Thrombotic Events: Arterial thrombotic events have been observed and can be fatal. In clinical RCC studies of VOTRIENT, myocardial infarction, angina, ischemic stroke, and transient ischemic attack (all Grades 3% and Grades 3 to 5 2%) were observed. Use with caution in patients who are at increased risk for these events.

- Gastrointestinal Perforation and Fistula: Gastrointestinal perforation or fistula has occurred. Fatal perforation events have occurred. Use with caution in patients at risk for gastrointestinal perforation or fistula. Monitor for symptoms of gastrointestinal perforation or fistula.

- Hypertension: Hypertension, including hypertensive crisis, has been observed. Blood pressure should be well-controlled prior to initiating VOTRIENT. Monitor for hypertension and treat as needed. Hypertension was observed in 47% of patients with RCC treated with VOTRIENT. Hypertension occurs early in the course of treatment (39% of cases occurred by Day 9 and 88% of cases occurred in the first 18 weeks). In the case of persistent hypertension despite anti-hypertensive therapy, the dose of VOTRIENT may be reduced. VOTRIENT should be discontinued if there is evidence of hypertensive crisis or if hypertension is severe and persistent despite

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Move Forward With VOTRIENT

In a phase 3, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial, VOTRIENT provided significant improvement in progression-free survival (PFS) in both treatment-naïve and cytokine-pretreated patients with advanced RCC.1,2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All patients</th>
<th>Treatment-naïve patients</th>
<th>Cytokine-pretreated patients</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.2 months (95% CI, 7.4-12.9)</td>
<td>11.1 months (95% CI, 7.4-14.8)</td>
<td>7.4 months (95% CI, 5.6-12.9)</td>
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<tr>
<td>overall median PFS with VOTRIENT (n=290)</td>
<td>median PFS with VOTRIENT (n=155)</td>
<td>median PFS with VOTRIENT (n=135)</td>
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<tr>
<td>vs. 4.2 months (95% CI, 2.8-4.2) with placebo (n=145) (P&lt;0.001)1,3</td>
<td>vs. 2.8 months (95% CI, 1.9-5.6) with placebo (n=78) (P&lt;0.001)1,3</td>
<td>vs. 4.2 months (95% CI, 2.8-5.6) with placebo (n=67) (P&lt;0.001)1,3</td>
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NCCN Guidelines Category 1 recommendation4
- As a first-line therapy for relapsed or Stage IV unresectable RCC of predominant clear cell histology. These Guidelines also include therapies other than VOTRIENT as first-line treatment options.

WARNING: HEPATOTOXICITY
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VOTRIENT: Safety Profile Summary1
- Most common adverse events observed with VOTRIENT were diarrhea, hypertension, hair color changes (depigmentation), nausea, anorexia, and vomiting.
  - Grade 3/4 fatigue occurred in 2% of patients; all grades, 19% of patients
  - Grade 3/4 anemia occurred in 3% of patients; all grades, 14% of patients
- For any individual adverse reaction in the VOTRIENT arm, the rate of Grade 3/4 adverse events is ≤4%

Most common laboratory abnormalities were ALT and AST increases1
- Grade 3 ALT increases occurred in 10% of patients; grade 4, 2% of patients
- In clinical trials, 92.5% of all transaminase elevations at any grade occurred in the first 18 weeks of treatment with VOTRIENT
- Monitor serum liver tests before initiation of treatment with VOTRIENT and at least once every 4 weeks for at least the first 4 months of treatment or as clinically indicated. Periodic monitoring should then continue after this time period

• Adverse Reactions: The most common adverse reactions (>20%) for VOTRIENT versus placebo were diarrhea (52% vs. 9%), hypertension (40% vs. 10%), hair color changes (depigmentation) (38% vs. 3%), nausea (26% vs. 9%), anorexia (22% vs. 10%), and vomiting (21% vs. 8%). Laboratory abnormalities occurring in >10% of patients and more commonly (>5%) in the VOTRIENT arm versus placebo included increases in ALT (53% vs. 22%), AST (53% vs. 19%), glucose (41% vs. 33%), and total bilirubin (56% vs. 10%). Decreases in phosphorus (54% vs. 11%), sodium (31% vs. 24%), magnesium (26% vs. 14%), and glucose (17% vs. 3%) occurred. Leukopenia (37% vs. 6%), neutropenia (34% vs. 6%), and thrombocytopenia (32% vs. 5%) occurred.

VOTRIENT has been associated with cardiac dysfunction (such as a decrease in ejection fraction and congestive heart failure) in patients with various cancer types, including RCC. In the overall safety population for RCC (N=586), cardiac dysfunction was observed in 4/586 patients (≤1%). Please see Brief Summary of Prescribing Information on adjacent pages.

References:
4. Referenced with permission from The NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology® for Kidney Cancer V.1.2012 © National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc 2011. All rights reserved. Accessed November 17, 2011. To view the most recent and complete version of the guideline, go online to www.nccn.org. NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK®, NCCN®, NCCN GUIDELINES®, and all other NCCN Content are trademarks owned by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc.

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Even children can face considerable inequities when it comes to receiving transplants. This message was driven home in a recent analysis of data from the U.S. Renal Data System from 2000 to 2008 that revealed that the average annual rate of preemptive transplantation was higher among white children with kidney failure than among those who were Hispanic and black. Racial differences were also evident in the type of preemptive transplants children received, where more white children had living donors (78.8 percent), compared with Hispanics (57.3 percent) and blacks (48.8 percent). Hispanics had a 50 percent and blacks a 56 percent lower rate of preemptive transplants than whites. Differences in the incidence of preemptive transplantation were unexplained by socioeconomic status, as determined by neighborhood poverty and health insurance.

“Among pediatric kidney disease patients who receive preemptive transplants, white patients have a significantly higher rate of getting a kidney transplant without ever starting dialysis compared to blacks and Hispanics,” said Emory University’s Rachel Patzer, PhD, who co-authored the study and presented it at ASN’s Kidney Week. “The reasons for this racial disparity are not entirely clear, but could be due to lower access to health care among minority patients,” she added.

One potential explanation could be that children in underrepresented minority groups may have less access to care, noted ASN’s immediate past president, Joseph Bonventre, MD, PhD. “It is important to raise the awareness of kidney disease in children among general pediatricians so that all children are evaluated and kidney disease can be picked up early enough so that appropriate management can be brought to bear,” he said.

Pater was also part of a research team that examined racial differences in deaths among children with kidney failure. The study included all kidney failure patients younger than 21 years of age who went on dialysis in September 2008 and did not receive a transplant during the study, which ended in September 2009. The investigators censored patients at death or end of follow-up and excluded patients who received a transplant. They considered neighborhood poverty and health insurance as measures of socioeconomic status.

Among 8146 pediatric kidney failure patients in the study, 896 (9.7 percent) died before they ever received a transplant, said first author Sandra Amaral, MD, also of Emory University.

The effect of race on death was significantly higher for both pediatric dialysis and death among black and white patients, with whites having a significantly lower rate of death compared with the other racial groups regardless of insurance status. Amaral noted that more studies are needed to understand why these differences occur.

“Raising public awareness of kidney disease among both adult populations as well as alerting our primary care providers to the signs early kidney disease may go far to establish a diagnosis at an earlier stage in all racial groups and ultimately result in better outcomes for our patients,” Bonventre said.

Transplant Disparities in Kids

VOTRIENT ( pazopanib) tablets

The following is a brief summary only; see full prescribing information for complete product information.

**WARNING: HEPATOTOXICITY**

Severe and fatal hepatotoxicity has been observed in clinical studies, monitor hepatic enzymes before initiating treatment, or discontinue dosing as recommended. [See Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].

**INDICATIONS AND USAGE**

VOTRIENT™ is indicated for the treatment of patients with advanced renal cell carcinoma (RCC).

**DOSE AND ADMINISTRATION**

2.1 Recommended Dosing. The recommended dose of VOTRIENT is 600 mg once daily, without regard to food, at least 1 hour before or 2 hours after a meal. [See Clinical Pharmacology (12.3) of full prescribing information].

The dose of VOTRIENT should not exceed 800 mg. Do not crush tablets due to the potential for drug exposure which may affect systemic exposure. [See Clinical Pharmacology (12.3) of full prescribing information].

The dose of VOTRIENT is reduced to 400 mg daily for patients who have a history of hepatic disease, or chronic significant gastrointestinal hemorrhage in the past 6 months and should not be used in these patients.

5.4 Atrial Thrombotic Events: In clinical RCC studies of VOTRIENT, myocardial infarction, angina, ischemic stroke, and transient ischemic attack (all Grades 3 and 4) in 5 patients (0.9%). In the randomized study, atrial events were observed more frequently with VOTRIENT compared to placebo. [See Adverse Reactions (6.1)].

VOTRIENT should be used with caution in patients who are at increased risk for these events or who have had a history of these events. VOTRIENT should be used with caution in patients who have had an event within the previous 6 months and should not be used in these patients. 5.5 Gastrointestinal Perforation or Fistula: In clinical RCC studies of VOTRIENT, gastrointestinal perforation or fistula has been reported in 5 patients (0.9%). Monitor for symptoms of gastrointestinal perforation or fistula. 5.6 Hypertension: In clinical studies, events of hypertension including diastolic hypertension may be more frequent in patients treated with VOTRIENT. Patients should be monitored for hypertension and treated as needed with anti-hypertensive therapy. Hypertension systolic blood pressure >150 or diastolic blood pressure >90 has been reported in 47% of patients with RCC treated with VOTRIENT. Hypertension occurs early in the course of treatment, with the majority of patients experiencing an event in the first 16 weeks. [See Adverse Reactions (4.1)]. In the cases of persistent hypertension, the dose of VOTRIENT may be reduced [see Dosage and Administration (2.2)]. VOTRIENT should be discontinued if diastolic hypertension is severe or if hypertension is severe and persistent despite anti-hypertensive therapy and dose reduction of VOTRIENT.

VOTRIENT has not been studied in patients who are pregnant or breast-feeding. Use of VOTRIENT by women of childbearing potential should be avoided. Men should advise women of childbearing potential to use a highly effective contraceptive method prior to initiating therapy with VOTRIENT. There is no information regarding the use of VOTRIENT during pregnancy. In animal studies, VOTRIENT produced an increase in offspring weight and clinical signs of hypothyroidism. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Based on its pharmacological actions, VOTRIENT is expected to be distributed into breast milk. In the case of persistent hypertension, the dose of VOTRIENT may be reduced [see Dosage and Administration (2.2)]. VOTRIENT should be discontinued if diastolic hypertension is severe or if hypertension is severe and persistent despite anti-hypertensive therapy and dose reduction of VOTRIENT. In the randomized study of VOTRIENT on wound healing have been conducted. Since vascular endothelial growth factor receptor (VEGFR) inhibitors such as pazopanib may impair wound healing, treatment with VOTRIENT should be stopped at least 3 days prior to scheduled surgery. The decision to re-initiate VOTRIENT after recovery should be based on clinical judgement of adequate wound healing. VOTRIENT should be discontinued in patients with wound dehiscence or infection/dehiscence. VOTRIENT should be discontinued if the patient develops Grade 4 or 5 hypertension. Patients should be monitored for hypertension and treated as needed with anti-hypertensive therapy. Hypertension systolic blood pressure >150 or diastolic blood pressure >90 has been reported in 47% of patients with RCC treated with VOTRIENT. Hypertension occurs early in the course of treatment, with the majority of patients experiencing an event in the first 16 weeks. [See Adverse Reactions (4.1)]. In the cases of persistent hypertension, the dose of VOTRIENT may be reduced [see Dosage and Administration (2.2)]. VOTRIENT should be discontinued if diastolic hypertension is severe or if hypertension is severe and persistent despite anti-hypertensive therapy and dose reduction of VOTRIENT. In the randomized study of VOTRIENT on wound healing have been conducted. Since vascular endothelial growth factor receptor (VEGFR) inhibitors such as pazopanib may impair wound healing, treatment with VOTRIENT should be stopped at least 3 days prior to scheduled surgery. The decision to re-initiate VOTRIENT after recovery should be based on clinical judgement of adequate wound healing. VOTRIENT should be discontinued in patients with wound dehiscence or infection/dehiscence. VOTRIENT should be discontinued if the patient develops Grade 4 or 5 hypertension. Patients should be monitored for hypertension and treated as needed with anti-hypertensive therapy. Hypertension systolic blood pressure >150 or diastolic blood pressure >90 has been reported in 47% of patients with RCC treated with VOTRIENT. Hypertension occurs early in the course of treatment, with the majority of patients experiencing an event in the first 16 weeks. [See Adverse Reactions (4.1)]. In the cases of persistent hypertension, the dose of VOTRIENT may be reduced [see Dosage and Administration (2.2)]. VOTRIENT should be discontinued if diastolic hypertension is severe or if hypertension is severe and persistent despite anti-hypertensive therapy and dose reduction of VOTRIENT.
Inflammatory Markers May Predict CKD Risk

Elevated levels of several markers of inflammation predict an increased long-term risk of chronic kidney disease (CKD), reports a study in the *American Journal of Kidney Disease*.

The researchers analyzed data from a predominantly white population of patients enrolled in a prospective study of CKD risk factors. Up to 4926 participants were followed up for 15 years. Levels of inflammatory markers—high-sensitivity C-reactive protein, tumor necrosis factor-α receptor 2 (TNF-αR2), white blood cell count, and interleukin-6—were measured in over 2000 blood samples. Associations with CKD were examined in cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses.

All four inflammatory markers were associated with a higher prevalence of CKD at baseline. On longitudinal analysis of participants free of CKD at baseline, all markers except for C-reactive protein were associated with incident CKD. Hazard ratios, comparing the lowest tertile of each inflammatory biomarker level to the highest tertile, were 2.10 for TNF-αR2, 1.90 for white blood cell count, and 1.45 for interleukin-6. The associations were "relatively robust" on adjustment for confounders, and remained significant on analyses using different definitions of CKD.

Animal experiments suggest that inflammatory processes play an important role in the development of kidney disease. The new study identifies several inflammatory biomarkers associated with prevalent and incident CKD in a general population sample. If the findings are borne out by future studies, measuring TNF-αR2, white blood cells, and interleukin-6 might provide a new approach to identifying patients at high risk of CKD (Shankar A, et al: Markers of inflammation predict the long-term risk of developing chronic kidney disease: a population-based cohort study. *Kidney Int 2011; 80:1251–1258*).

New Data on Cancer Risk after Organ Transplantation

Patients with kidney or other solid organ transplants are at increased risk of a wide range of cancers, reports a study in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*.

The researchers used linked cancer registries to analyze patterns of cancer risk after organ transplantation. The analysis included data on 175,732 solid organ transplant recipients, approximately 58 percent of whom received kidney transplants. The rest received liver (22 percent), heart (10 percent), and lung (4 percent) transplants.

The overall incidence of cancer after organ transplant was 1375 per 100,000 person-years, with a standardized incidence ratio (SIR) of 2.0. The increase was seen not only for infection-related cancers such as Kaposi sarcoma and anal cancer; but also for cancers with no known link to infection, such as melanoma, thyroid cancer, and liver cancer. The most common cancers showing excess risk were non-Hodgkin lymphoma, SIR 7.54; lung cancer, SIR 1.97; liver cancer, SIR 11.56; and kidney cancer, SIR 4.65.

Lung cancer risk was highest in lung transplant recipients, but was also increased for kidney recipients: SIR 1.46. The risk of kidney cancer was highest for kidney transplant recipients, SIR 6.66, with an initial peak in the first year and a second peak during years 4 to 15. Kidney cancer risk was also increased for liver and heart recipients: SIR 1.80 and 2.90, respectively.

Recognizing the value to a comprehensive, detailed electronic database regarding all causes of death nationwide, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recently initiated development of an electronic death certificate that will eventually be used nationwide. The CDC is currently pilot testing the program. Acknowledging the role of kidney disease in many deaths every year, the CDC asked ASN to help develop a “next generation” collection method for mortality records. The current Electronic Death Registry System model (which essentially reproduces the paper death certificate form in electronic media) would be replaced with an interview style format modeled on the popular “TurboTax” program. By allowing form completers to focus exclusively on providing accurate medical knowledge information, rather than on boxes and placement in a form, TurboDeath’s objective is to improve the quality and accuracy of the collected information. In conjunction with modern applications and tools such as tablets, it is hoped that the product will reduce the effort and time required for delivering quality medical mortality information. "A nationwide electronic death certificate would significantly increase the accuracy and comprehensiveness of mortality data, with enormous benefit from a research perspective," said Public Policy Board Chair Thomas H. Hostetler, MD. “I am gratified that ASN is a strong contributor to the development of this important public health initiative."

"It would like to thank you and ASN for the opportunity you provided to us to demonstrate TurboDeath to your members," said Charles Sirc, MD, chief of the CDC Mortality Medical Classification Branch. "The physicians who took the time to come to the demonstration were extremely generous with their time and provided excellent comments and suggestions. It was an extremely successful demonstration."
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  - Critical Care Nephrology: 2011 Update
  - Diagnosis and Management of Disorders of Acid-Base, Fluid, and Electrolyte Balance
  - Glomerulonephritis Update: Diagnosis and Therapy 2011
  - Kidney Transplantation for the General Nephrologist
  - Maintenance Dialysis: Principles, Practical Aspects, and Case-Based Workshops
  - Onco-Nephrology: What the Nephrologist Needs to Know about Cancer and the Kidney
  - Polycystic Kidney Disease: Translating Mechanisms into Therapy

CME credit will not be awarded for these materials.

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• The Role of Uremic Toxins in the Progression of Chronic Kidney Disease
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• Therapeutic Strategies for Optimizing Mineral and Bone Metabolism in Chronic Kidney Disease
  Support for this symposium provided by an educational grant from Sanofi.
• Update on Transplant Immunosuppression
  Support for this symposium provided by an educational grant from Bristol-Myers Squibb.

ASN leads the fight against kidney disease by educating health professionals, sharing new knowledge, advancing research, and advocating the highest quality care for patients.

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Dr. Bonventre: In your talk you mentioned issues with bone loss and kidney stones. Could you talk a little about bone loss, the release of calcium, and the formation of stones?

Dr. Clark: Astronauts undergo rigorous physical screening. They do not have a history of kidney stones when they come into the astronaut program. In the astronaut corps of approximately 300 astronauts, 12 have had kidney stones, and two have had repeated kidney stones. Many of those stones developed in the postflight period. Bodies adapt to the absence of gravity by releasing calcium, specifically from the weight-bearing bones. That release of calcium causes hypercalcemia, one of the major risk factors for kidney stones. In the 1980s, one of the Russian cosmonauts developed a kidney stone in space.

At that time, the United States was focusing on shorter missions, but the Russians were supporting longer missions and were at greater risk for kidney stone formation. We know that there is a reduction in bone density in space crews at a rate about 10 times greater than the calcium mobilization experienced on earth. We see an increase in calcium in the urine and a decrease in bone density, similar to what is seen in postmenopausal osteoporosis but at a 10 times greater rate. Whereas a postmenopausal woman might lose bone density at a rate of about 1–2 percent per year, those in space lose bone density at a rate of about 1–2 percent per month. Bone loss in patients with spinal cord conditions seems to plateau after about 2.5 years. So far, no one has flown in space for longer than 14 months, and in those missions we have not seen the plateau in bone density loss.

Dr. Bonventre: How much of the bone loss is reversible?

Dr. Clark: Well, bone density goes down as we age. This isn’t my area of expertise, but for accelerated bone loss in space, the recovery period is much longer than the loss period. Astronauts will recover bone density, but it may take three times longer to recover the bone density as it took to lose it. We have seen some instances of male crew members who have experienced hip and femoral fractures not due to trauma.

Dr. Bonventre: One of the goals of the space program is to go to Mars. A Mars trip would take about 6 months travel time each way and a year on Mars; is that right?

Dr. Clark: A Mars mission might range from 13 months to 30 months: a 6-month transit period each way and a stay of either 1 month or 1 year. The challenges include minimizing travel time in microgravity and addressing the exposure to radiation in deep space, which is very problematic. Interestingly, some recent studies indicate that radiation also contributes to bone loss, perhaps by an effect on the bone-forming cells in our long bones.

Dr. Bonventre: So bone loss is one problem with that kind of mission. Another would be a medical emergency in deep space. How is NASA preparing for that?

Dr. Clark: Dealing with a medical emergency in space is challenging, even in low earth orbit. We just returned to a six-person crew on the space station; imagine how difficult it would be to take care of a medical emergency with just a three-person crew. Right now the best plan for a Mars mission would be to have a six- or seven-person crew. NASA is evaluating training, equipment, and procedures that would work best in a deep space mission. In addition, the length of time it takes for a signal to be sent back and forth poses challenges. Going to Mars, currently you would experience a time delay of 14–40 minutes for two-way communication, with no ability to get real-time feedback on a medical problem.

Dr. Bonventre: Right now we’re developing some advanced diagnostic imaging, primarily with the ultrasound machine. Ultrasound has drastically improved; the original ultrasound machine on the space station was like the old-time cart in the cardiology suite—a fairly large machine. Now you can get ultrasound machines the size of mid-sized laptops that provide real-time feedback. New technologies have been developed that support expeditionary medicine and medicine in austere environments, such as natural disasters in remote locations. It’s interesting that so many NASA technologies support life on earth, not just the few people who travel up in space.

Dr. Bonventre: One other implication of space travel is muscle wasting, both cardiac and skeletal. What are the countermeasures, and can the loss be reversed?

Dr. Clark: The human body is an amazing system. It’s very adaptive. In microgravity the body senses that it doesn’t need muscles, bones, or a cardiac system as strong as what it requires on earth. The body adapts to the absence of gravity, but this is of course maladaptive for the return to gravity. Adjusting to the absence of gravity, the body dumps excess bone and calcium and reduces skeletal muscle mass. Cardiac muscle mass is lost because the body doesn’t need to maintain blood pressure the way it does in a gravity environment. Cardiac echo ultrasonics have shown a reduction in cardiac mass and a reduction in aerobic fitness as measured by cardiac output and heart rate in response to exercise challenge. There has been a huge effort to counteract those degrading systemic effects on the body. Most of the countermeasures involve some form of exercise: to enhance cardiac fitness and to enhance musculoskeletal strength with resistance exercise.

In space station crews, with missions lasting 6–7 months, muscle mass and aerobic capacity in space decline very rapidly: down 20–30 percent compared with normal. This is why we’re slowly recovering toward the end of the flight, but it is still 10–20 percent from normal. In the first week after a flight, astronauts have the same deficit experienced in space but recover after a month. What we don’t know is what the recovery might be for someone who is already in a cardiac-compromised state. This ties into concerns regarding commercial space flight and the likelihood that we’ll see people in less than pristine medical shape. Commercial space travelers may have underlying pathologic conditions of any organ system. The majority of early commercial space flights will be suborbital and might last for 5–10 minutes. Space tourists have stayed on the space station for 10–14 days but no longer. We may see commercial flight participants flying for longer periods of time—up to 6 months or longer. The medical communities will be challenged. Making sure a healthy person doesn’t decline in capabilities is already a challenge, but what about someone not in the best physical shape, or who has underlying medical conditions?

Dr. Bonventre: You mentioned increased intracranial pressure, exemplified by eye changes in the astronauts. Is that also associated with elevations in bone density lasting 6–7 months, muscle mass and aerobic capacity in space decline very rapidly: down 20–30 percent compared with normal. This is why we’re slowly recovering toward the end of the flight, but it is still 10–20 percent from normal. In the first week after a flight, astronauts have the same deficit experienced in space but recover after a month. What we don’t know is what the recovery might be for someone who is already in a cardiac-compromised state. This ties into concerns regarding commercial space flight and the likelihood that we’ll see people in less than pristine medical shape. Commercial space travelers may have underlying pathologic conditions of any organ system. The majority of early commercial space flights will be suborbital and might last for 5–10 minutes. Space tourists have stayed on the space station for 10–14 days but no longer. We may see commercial flight participants flying for longer periods of time—up to 6 months or longer. The medical communities will be challenged. Making sure a healthy person doesn’t decline in capabilities is already a challenge, but what about someone not in the best physical shape, or who has underlying medical conditions?

Dr. Bonventre: You mentioned increased intracranial pressure, exemplified by eye changes in the astronauts. Is that also associated with elevations in bone density? Is there an underlying pathologic condition of any organ system? The majority of early commercial space flights will be suborbital and might last for 5–10 minutes. Space tourists have stayed on the space station for 10–14 days but no longer. We may see commercial flight participants flying for longer periods of time—up to 6 months or longer. The medical communities will be challenged. Making sure a healthy person doesn’t decline in capabilities is already a challenge, but what about someone not in the best physical shape, or who has underlying medical conditions? For the full interview, see the Kidney News online app.
never fully returned to normal. NASA has initiated a massive effort to understand more about this problem, and it encompasses all specialties, including nephrology. For instance, carbonic anhydrase inhibitors, also used to treat mountain sickness and high-altitude cerebral edema, have been used to treat intracranial pressure. Unfortunately, the side effect of that treatment is increased risk of kidney stones—a risk already associated with space flight. We don’t understand all aspects of this problem; there is speculation that the choroid plexus is involved, and some of the secretion and absorption phenomena of the brain to wash out contaminants and bring in nutrients may have some similarities to kidney function. I’m interested in connecting with nephrologists, who understand these cellular-level activities and might help us understand more about increased intracranial pressure in space.

Dr. Bonventre: You mentioned waste product recirculation. Are the engineering systems in space efficient in terms of reprocessing waste products?

Dr. Clark: The urine recycler, officially called the water recovery system, was an amazing engineering feat. The water recovery system flew on the space station at the end of 2008, and it enabled the recovery of condensate collected from humid air and from urine. That system uses a lot of advanced technologies, such as filters and molecular sieves, that have allowed the space station to go from a three-person crew to a six-person crew. It was vital to the development of a partially closed loop space habitation. The astronauts weren’t just bringing drinking water up and then dumping it overboard; they were recycling and reusing. It’s incredibly important to survival in space and to survival on earth. Many places on earth don’t have adequate water supplies, so there is a great value in the ability to process nonpotable water so that it meets health standards.
Detective Nephron, world-renowned for expert analytic skills, trains budding physician-detectives on the diagnosis and treatment of kidney diseases. L. O. Henle, a budding nephrologist, presents a new case to the master consultant.

Detective Nephron

Nephron (angry) My assistant is late today.

L. O. Henle enters the room with excitement.

Nephron What do you want?

Henle I...I have a case for us.

Nephron You are late today.

Henle Hypomagnesemia.

Nephron (with surprise) Excellent. A good case can change my mood.

Henle (prepared) A 65-year-old man was just seen recently for fatigue and muscle weakness and found to have a serum magnesium level of 0.6 mg/dL.

Nephron This should be fun.

Henle For 3 days they tried giving him magnesium replacements intravenously and via mouth, and it is improving, but they can't figure out the cause.

Nephron (with a curious look) Ahhah! This is going be exciting.

Henle Just some more information, if you allow it, sir.

Nephron Sure—I hope it is the information I am looking for.

Henle He really has no significant medical problems except hypertension and gastric reflux disease. His FeMg was 0.5 percent.

Nephron So it's a gastrointestinal (GI) loss. Why are you bothering me?

Henle He has no diarrhea, and no apparent GI loss can be found. He has no history of alcohol ingestion.

Nephron (very excited) Great job; let's move on. So just because there is no GI loss, it is presumed renal losses? You just told me that the kidney is doing the right thing: the urinary loss of magnesium is very minimal. If I had to guess what the urine magnesium was, it must have been very low.

Henle You are correct.

Nephron Any other electrolyte problems?

Henle (astounded) I am getting to that point. Also, hypokalemia and hypocalcemia.

Nephron (calm) Fascinating!

Henle (to himself) Henle seems to be very puzzled by this one. So far, the kidneys are the smarter organ here!

Before Detective Nephron can go get more coffee, Henle returns to the office.

Henle You're back.

Nephron You're back. His magnesium is persistently low, and his repeat urinary FeMg percent level is appropriately low.

Henle Good!

Nephron When we have renal losses, the cause is usually medication, diuretics, certain antibiotics like gentamicin or fosfomycin, or primary renal wasting from syndromes. But as you said, it is not a renal cause. He has no diarrhea or pancreatitis, no known or existing malabsorption disease. He has had no known abdominal surgery.

Henle Great! The magnesium content of upper GI tract secretions is 15 mEq/L compared with 1 mEq/L in the lower tract, so that in general, magnesium depletion due to upper GI tract secretory loss is much more common than that due to lower GI tract disorders. You did some good work. But we still don't have a diagnosis.

Nephron Yes, you are correct.

Henle (confidently) Look at his medication list and his known diagnosis. He has hypertension and gastric reflux. What is he taking?

Henle Metoprolol and omeprazole.

Nephron (chuckling) All right, then!

Henle What?

Nephron Stop the omeprazole, and recheck the magnesium level in a week.

Henle Really?
Yes, proton pump inhibitors (PPI) can cause hypomagnesemia, especially long-term use. Hypomagnesemia in this patient’s range, along with hypocalcemia, has been reported in PPI use. Usually the loss is GI, so the urinary magnesium and calcium are low. Hypomagnesemia is associated with hypocalcemia, and this is due to both decreased parathyroid hormone secretion and parathyroid hormone resistance. Hypomagnesemia-induced kaliuresis leading to hypokalemia can be seen with these patients as well. The urinary calcium and potassium in this patient?

Low and high, respectively. Given the low calcium, his parathyroid hormone was checked, and it is 30 pg/mL.

So stop the PPI now!

Why does this happen?

It is speculated that the drug might interfere with intestinal absorption. Some data say that there might be a renal effect as well. Data from case reports suggest that a renal effect may also contribute. It is possible that the drug interferes with the maximum tubular reabsorption threshold for magnesium.

This is interesting.

Let me know in a week.

Nothing is better than a cup of hot coffee! And a great case!

Once we stopped the PPI and the magnesium, the patient’s calcium and potassium all improved slowly. He is being discharged and is asked not to take these agents any more.

Great work, Henle. Again, my dear apprentice, from a diagnosis of hypomagnesemia, you found the culprit agent. Always, to be a good detective, observe, think, read, and apply. If it doesn’t cross your mind, you will never diagnose it. Great case, Henle. The problem is not always in the kidney!

“Detective Nephron” was developed by Kenar Jhaveri, MD, assistant professor of medicine at Hofstra North Shore LIJ School of Medicine. Thanks to Dr. Rimda Wanchoo, division of nephrology, Weill Cornell Medical Center, for editorial assistance.
The more we think about it, talk about it, and feel about it, the more we can do about CKD.

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